Old ENGLAND's Journal.

VOL. I. By J. FREEMAN, and a Society of ANTI-GALLICANS. Numb. 2.

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AS *Engliſh* Ships are the beſt that ever ſail'd the Ocean, as our Shipwrights excel all others in the Art of building, as our Timber is the moſt durable and fitteſt for that Purpoſe; ſo our Sailors have, for ſeveral Ages paſt, maintained the Reputation of being the braveſt in the World. What noble Exploits have they performed, how generouſly have they hazarded their Lives in acquiring Glory to their King and Country! Life and Limb had no Part of their Conſideration when an Enemy was to be attack'd, or a dangerous Enterprize undertaken. When well uſed by their Commanders, they look Death in the Face with as much Serenity and Chearfulneſs as if they were going to a Feaſt. Let 'em but fairly ſet too, and they will never flinch from the Action ſo long as they have an Ounce of Powder or a Bullet left, or the Ship is able to ſwim. A hearty Dram of the Captain's Bottle, in the Heat of their Fury will make 'em invincible; for they are never Cowards, but when their Commanders are fearful.

But Courage is not the only good Quality of an *Engliſh* Sailor. Activity in Danger, Patience in ſuffering the Miſeries that are the uſual Attendants of a Sea-Life, Hardineſs in bearing the moſt diſaſtrous Events, Expertneſs in working a Ship in whatever Situation ſhe is in; to which let me add a hearty Chearfulneſs, with which they perform every Part of their Duty, are the Characteriſticks of a true-bred *Engliſh* Sailor. The Love and Eſteem they have for a good Commander, will make them ſuſtain the Extremities of Cold and Heat, Hunger and Thirſt, without the leaſt Murmur or Complaint, unleſs it be of the contrary Winds and boiſterous Weather that have kept them too long out of Port. Theſe are the Men who nave carried the *Engliſh* Glory to the utmoſt Bounds of the Univerſe. What Nation, what Climate is there, which the Sun travels over, that have not ſeen or felt the Bravery of our honeſt Tars?

But tho' all this and much more may be juſtly ſaid in Commendation of the *Britiſh* Mariners; yet it muſt be allowed, that theſe good Qualities are exerted with the greateſt Vigour, and ſhine the brighteſt, when under the Command of Officers fam'd for their Valour, Experience, Conduct, and generous Treatment of theſe brave Fellows who are committed to their Charge. For whenever their Captain betrays any Timidity, Ignorance, Raſhneſs, or Inability, in his Direction or Behaviour, ſuch is their Rough Audacity, that they never fail to make him their ſtanding Jeſt among themſelves, and perhaps ſtigmatize him with ſome Nickname that ſhall expoſe him to the Ridicule of the whole Navy. Admiral *Wholebones* is never mentioned without a Grin at the Occaſion which gave him that Name. But when a Commander is prudent and intrepid through his whole Conduct, and behaves with Affability and Condeſcenſion, rewards Merit where he finds it, and encourages Bravery in every Inſtance of it, he is almoſt ador'd by his faithful Crew. That brave Admiral Sir *John Norris*, in one of his laſt Expeditions, coming on Board his Ship, was thus accoſted by an old Weather-beaten Tar, 'What, Sir *John* alive! 'Heavens bleſs your Honour! Now, my 'Lads, for the Glory of the *Engliſh* Flag a-'gain! I hope your Honour is come to give 'us another Bruſh with the Monſieurs. Ah! 'Sir *John*, if I could but once more help to 'trim their Jackets, as we have done former-'ly, methinks I could die in Peace. Since 'your Honour left us, theſe capering, daſtard-'ly *French* Raſcals have had the Audaciouſneſs 'to brave us to our Faces; let 'em do ſo now 'if they dare, we'll ſoon make 'em lower 'their Topſail and cry *Cavy*.' Sir *John*, who ſmil'd all the While he was talking, reply'd, *Well ſaid my Heart of Oak! I ſee*, Jack, *thou ert ſtill the ſame. Mettle to the very Back! only a little older. Here's half a Crown to make thee drink his Majeſty's Health.* Such are the Commanders, and ſuch the Men, that have carried the Honour of the *Engliſh* Flag to the higheſt Pitch!

But as Facts are more convincing than bare Aſſertions, or even than the moſt perſuaſive Eloquence, I ſhall produce ſome Inſtances from Hiſtory in Support of what I have been advancing.

No ſooner did Trade and Commerce take Footing in this Iſland, but our Ships were ſeen to ſpread the Ocean, and Royal Navies were fitted out for the Protection of the Merchants in their Traffick. So long ago as the Reign of King *Alfred*, in the Year 877, that Prince fitted out a ſtrong Fleet againſt the *Danes*, who were continually invading the Realm, gave them a terrible Overthrow, and ſunk and deſtroyed the greateſt Part of their Fleet of 120 Sail. 'This Prince, ſays *Rapin*, after he had 'conquer'd all his Enemies, and provided for 'the Safety of the State, he endeavour'd to 'make the People reliſh the Fruits of Peace, 'by introducing Trade and Commerce. He 'order'd a good Number of Merchant Ships 'to be built, which he let out to the principal 'Merchants for the Encouragement of Traf-'fick. So that by Degrees the *Engliſh* were 'in a Condition to repair the Loſſes occaſion'd 'by ſo long a War. It is affirm'd that ſome 'of theſe Merchants traded as far as the *Eaſt-'Indies*, from whence they imported ſeveral 'Things unknown to the *Engliſh*.'

The next conſiderable Action we read of perform'd at Sea, was conducted by our heroic *Edward* III. in Perſon. He had already made an Expedition into *France*, on his Return made great Preparations for a ſecond Viſit. *Philip* King of *France*, aware of his Deſign, took the propereſt Meaſures to impede it; and for that Purpoſe provided a mighty Navy in the Haven of *Sluce* conſiſting of two hundred Sail of Ships, beſides many Galleys, and 2000 Men armed in the Port ready to encounter him upon his Landing; of which *Edward* being appriz'd, prepares the like Number of Ships, and ſets out to Sea upon *Midſummer* Eve, and being joined on the Morrow after with a Navy likewiſe from the North Parts, conducted by Sir *Robert Morley*, encounters his Enemy, who lay to intercept him, with ſuch Force and Courage, and ſuch Advantage of Wind and Sun, that he utterly defeated the whole Navy, took and ſunk all their Ships, ſlew 30,000 Men, and landed with as great Glory as ſuch a Victory the greateſt that ever before was obtain'd by the *Engliſh* at Sea) could yield, tho' *Edward* was there wounded with an Arrow in the Thigh. Moſt of the *French* rather than endure the Arrows of the *Engliſh*, leaped into the Sea. Whereupon, adds my Author, the *French* King's Jeſter, ſet on by the Nobles to give him Notice of his Overthrow, which they durſt not do themſelves, ſaid, and often repeated it in the King's Hearing, Cowardly *Engliſhmen*, daſtardly *Engliſhmen*, faint-hearted *Engliſhmen*! The King at length aſked him, why? *Becauſe*, ſaid he, *they durſt not leap out of their Ships into the Sea, as our brave* Frenchmen *did.*

In the next Reign, which was that of *Richard* II. we find, that when no Relief could be procured from the Government againſt the Depredations of one *Mercer*, a *Scots* Pirate, *John Philpot*, an Alderman of *London*, undertook to chaſtize him at his own Expence. *Mercer* ſeeing the *Engliſh* neglected the Northern Seas, enter'd the Port of *Scarborough*, and carried away the Merchantmen that lay there. This Succeſs inſpiring him with greater Hopes, he long cruiſed in thoſe Seas, and took conſiderable Prizes. The Damage ſuſtained by the Merchants occaſioned great Complaints to the Miniſtry; which being diſregarded, *Philpot*, full of Indignation, to ſee the *Engliſh* Merchants expoſed to the Ravages of this Pyrate, undertook at his own Expence, what thoſe at the Helm neglected to do with the publick Money, and a powerful Fleet, if they had thought proper to have employed it. He fitted out ſome ſtout Ships, and with a thouſand Soldiers, went in Queſt of the *Scots* Pyrate; whom he ſoon engaged, defeated, took Priſoner, and returned in Triumph to *London*. This brave Action, which gained him the Applauſe of the People, and effectually redreſs'd a publick Grievance, was look'd upon in a very different Light by the Miniſtry, who thought it of dangerous Conſequence, to ſuffer a private Perſon to undertake a Thing of that Nature, without Permiſſion from the Government. Upon which he was ſummoned before the Council to juſtify his Conduct, and anſwer to the Charge of a high Miſdemeanour in ſetting forth an Armament, and committing Hoſtilities without a ſufficient Authority. But he gave ſuch ſtrong Reaſons for what he had done, and at the ſame Time expreſſed himſelf with ſo much Modeſty, that the Council thought proper to diſmiſs him without any farther Trouble.

This indeed is a peculiar Caſe, and not to be drawn into a Precedent, unleſs upon a ſimilar Occaſion when the Government refuſes its Protection to the oppreſſed or injured Subjects; nor even then, but when no Redreſs can poſſibly be obtained any other Way. In *Philpot*'s Affair, the Merchants were daily plunder'd, their Ships taken, and their Commerce interrupted; and that not by an open and declared Enemy, but by a Pyrate, a Thief, a Robber, one who ſtood in open Defiance to the Laws of all Nations, and therefore as liable to be ſeiz'd and brought to Juſtice by thoſe whoſe Property he had forcibly taken, as a Highwayman is by thoſe he has robb'd. So far as this was the Caſe, *Philpot*, I think, was juſtifiable, and he had as good Reaſon to deſtroy the Plunderers of his Property, as any Man has to arm in Defence of himſelf and Family, and even to kill thoſe who beſet his Houſe with an Intent to break in and rob him of his Money or Effects. But this is not the particular Uſe I would make of this Inſtance, which is recorded by all our Hiſtorians; but I bring it to ſhew the true Spirit of an *Engliſhman*; who, tho' ſubmiſſive and obedient to Authority, ſo long as that Authority ſhall protect him in the Enjoyment of his Rights and Property; yet, when that ceaſes to defend him, or connives at, or increaſes his Oppreſſion, he preſently takes Fire, and reſolves to do himſelf that Juſtice which is denied him by thoſe, who are placed at the Head of the Goverment for that very Purpoſe, and have the Means in their Hands.

As our Navy is the Glory and Defence of this Kingdom, as well as the Protection of its large and extended Commerce, a Recital of thoſe famous and heroic Exploits, by which it has been rendered of ſuch Importance to the Security of all our moſt valuable Intereſts, I preſume, will be no diſagreeable Entertainment to every true *Briton*; I ſhall therefore continue the Subject in ſome future Papers.

The History of our National Debts, and Taxes, &c. from the Revolution *to the present Time.*

consequently must all be reckoned *perpetual*. These, together with some little Things now annihilated, were, by the above Account, reckoned to produce about 56,969 l. 4 s. 4 d. but, by other Accounts, computed at 70,000 l. a Year.

And, X. A Duty of 10 s. a Ton on Wine, Vinegar, Cyder, or Beer, and 20 s. a Ton on Brandy-Wines, or strong Waters, imported; which Duties have always been, and still are appropriated for defraying the Charges of the Mint, and Coinage of Money.

To these I shall add, XI. a Duty of 1 s. 6 d. *per* Chaldron or Ton of Coals, imported into any Place within the Liberty of the City of *London*, upon the River *Thames*, besides all other Duties then payable; which new Duty was imposed by an Act of the first of *James the Second*, to commence *Sept.* 29, 1687. and to continue to *Sept.* 29, 1700; and was appropriated to the finishing of St. *Paul's* Church in *London*. For tho' this was not a national Duty, nor applied to a national Use, my Reason for taking Notice of it will afterwards appear.

These were all the Taxes we were liable to at the Time of the *Revolution*, which, at the highest Computation, produced but 2,061,856 l. 7 s. 9 d. 2 q. and yet, with this Revenue King *James the Second* supported his Civil List, kept a formidable Navy ready to put to Sea, an Army of near 30,000 Men at Land, and saved Money yearly, if we can credit an Account of the Issues of his Revenue, given in to the same Session of Parliament, which amounted to no more, at a Medium, than 1,699,363 l. 2 s. 9 d. therefore it is probable he had large Sums of Money lodged in private Hands somewhere or other.

SECT. II. *National Debts subsisting at the Revolution.*

Now as to national Debts at the Time of the Revolution, I must observe, that there was not one Shilling that could properly be called a national Debt, because not contracted by Authority of Parliament; nor were any of them afterwards provided for by Parliament, but the Debt due to the Servants of King *Charles the Second*, which his Successor, as usual, neglected to pay; and the Debt called *the Bankers Debt*. As to the first, it amounted to but 60,000 l. and the Payment of it was provided for by an Act of the first Session after the Revolution; but how much of it was actually paid is a Question, because, by a Proviso in the Act, no Money was to be paid to any such Servant, but such as, before the *first* Day of *February*, 1689-90, should take the Oaths to the new Government; which, without Doubt, many of them refused or neglected to do.

Then as to the Debt called *the Bankers Debt*, tho' charged by Letters Patent from King *Charles the Second* upon the *Hereditary Excise*, no Provision was made by Parliament for its Payment, until the 12th of King *William*, when it was by the Parliament enacted, that in Discharge of certain annual perpetual Payments, and Arrears thereof, granted by King *Charles the Second* to several Patentees, out of the hereditary Excise, the same Excise should, from the 26th of *December*, 1705, stand charged for ever with the Payment of 3 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* for the principal Sums to the Owners, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, nevertheless redeemable upon Payment of a Moiety of the principal Sums; by which Means the Nation became charged with a Debt of 664,263 l. being the Moiety of 1,328,526 l. which these principal Sums amounted to, and which is the only Debt we are now charged with, that had any Part of its Rise before the *Revolution*.

It is true there was, upon the 5th of *November*, 1688, an Arrear of 300,000 l. due to the Army, and an Anticipation of near 280,000 l. upon the Revenue then possessed by the Crown; but as there was 80,000 l. in Cash in the Exchequer, and about 214,000 l. afterwards brought in upon the Hearth money; and as there could not be above one Quarter received of the Taxes for that Year, all of which commenced the 24th of *June*, or later, we must suppose that there was then enough in the Hands of the Receivers, or due at that Time, to have answered both this Arrear and Anticipation.

SECT. III. *W. & M. Parl.* 1. *Sess.* 1.

Thus our national Affairs as to *Debts* and *Taxes*, stood upon the 5th of *November*, 1688, and the Convention, which declared the Prince and Princess of *Orange* King and Queen of this Kingdom, made no Alteration; but as soon as that Convention had created a Parliament, that is to say, had declared themselves the Parliament, notwithstanding the Want of any Writs of Summons, or other Defect of Form, a Sort of Committee of Supply, and also of Ways and Means were formed, tho' their Proceedings were far from being so exact and regular as they are at present; and therefore, during this Reign, I shall chiefly take notice of the Acts passed relating to the public Revenue; but must first observe, that as King *William*, the Moment he got Possession of the Throne, resolved to be King of his People, and not of a Faction, therefore he not only took some of the Heads of the *Tories* into his Council, but conferred on them some of the highest Employments. This, tho' it secured him on the Throne, yet it made it uneasy to him; for the *Whigs*, who expected to ingross all the lucrative Posts and Places in the Kingdom to themselves alone, were highly disobliged, and the *Tories* did not think themselves so highly obliged by the Favour done them, as in return to sacrifice their Country to his Will and Pleasure.

Accordingly in this self-created Parliament, if I may so speak, the Court met with several Rebuffs, for instead of 686,500 l. which was the Sum asked for the *Dutch Bill of Cash* in fitting out their Armament, the Parliament granted but 600,000 l. Instead of an Army to reduce Ireland, and to be kept up for that Purpose for a whole Year, as was ask'd, they granted it but for half a Year: And instead of 1,128,140 l. which was asked for fitting out and maintain-

To be continued.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Turin, Jan. 27. Upon Advice of fifty Waggons, laden with Pieces of Eight, being sent from Naples to Rome, a certain great Person said to the Spanish Ambassador, 'Your 'Excellency's Court must have some great Conquest in 'View among us; since she has thought it worth her 'while to send a Train of Silver Artillery.'

Lisbon, Jan. 24. There are arrived in the Tagus six French Men of War designed for the East-Indies; and it is said they have an Officer of Distinction on board, who is to command in Conjunction as well as under the Orders of Monsieur Dupleix. The Rio de Janeiro Fleet, which is safely arrived, is this Year prodigiously rich, having brought in Gold 1,514,706 Crusadoes, on the King's Account, and 12,270,281 Crusadoes on the private Account, exclusive of Gold in Bars, and four Chests of Diamonds.

Warsaw, February 5. Count Zamoski, Governor of Lublin, having seized by Force and Arms the Fortress of Zamosck and the adjacent Territory, belonging to the young Starost of Zamosck; and the latter being too weak to recover his estate, implored the assistance of Prince Radzivil, Palatine of Wilna and great General of Lithuania, who immediately sent him 1500 men well armed. With this Succour the young Starost advanced towards the Citadel of Zamosck; and Count Zamoscki having been apprehensive of the Storm, had secured in his Interest the Counts Pococki and Poniatowski: The former sent him a Reinforcement of 250 Foot Soldiers with 300 Horse, 100 Turks or Kipkees, and 17 Field Pieces; and from Poniatowski he received 700 Cossacks of the Polish Ukrain. The two little Armies were in sight, and ready to come to Blows, when the Palatine of Cracow, seconded by the Bishop of the same city, and by the Archbishop of Gnesna, interposed as a Mediator: His wise Counsels, and the pathetic Exhortations of the two Prelates, calm'd the two contending Parties, and hindered them from proceeding to Extremities. While they were labouring at a Reconciliation an Express arrived from Dresden, with Orders from the King to lay down their Arms on being declared Enemies to the Country; and Count Branicki, great General of the Crown Army, is appointed by his Majesty to take Cognizance of this dangerous Quarrel.

Madrid, Jan. 30. We are assured that a Treaty of Commerce between this Court and the King of Prussia is actually concluded, and will speedily be made publick, and that it contains a very important Article relative to the Commerce of the West-Indies.

Breslau, Feb. 13. All the Officers of the Regiments quartered in this Dutchy arrive successively, in order to make the necessary Dispositions for the Camp that is to be formed in the Spring, and are actually taking proper Measures for the Subsistence of the Troops while in Camp.

Paris, Feb. 12. A Rumour still prevails that we shall have a Camp next spring in Alsace, and another in the Bishopricks of Metz, Toul and Verdun.

Antibes, Feb. 2. We have received Advice, that the Corsicans have surprized the Island of Rossa, and all the French Posts therein; but it is believed the Troops taken therein will be released, as the Court has taken a Resolution to withdraw all their Forces out of Corsica.

Vienna, Feb. 10. A contagious Distemper has appeared in Upper Austria, which makes great Havock among the Cattle. Regulations have been sent from Court to prevent its spreading.

Brussels, Feb. 15. The Conferences relating to the Barrier, 'tis thought, will be attended with Success.

Hague, Feb. 21. The Hon. Mr. Yorke has sent to the principal Members of the Regency Copies of the Answer to the King of Prussia's Reasons for detaining the Sums advanced on Silesia. As the Prussian Claim is set aside by this Answer, it is easy to foresee that the Affair is not at an End, and that the Grounds of the Difference will be farther canvassed before it be determined.

PLANTATION NEWS.

New-York, Dec. 26. Last Tuesday Night Captain Bayne arrived here in 30 Days from Jamaica, who in his Passage hither spoke with a Spanish Ship, out of which he took three Men, late belonging to the Ship Griffin, Capt. Brown, who was cast away on the 26th of September last, on the Isle of Pines, bound from Jamaica for London; the Vessel entirely lost; but Part of the Cargo, and Crew saved: They remained on the Island three Weeks; but at length found a Canoe, in which they embarked, and arrived safe at the Island of Cuba.

New-York, Jan. 1. By a Letter from Capt. Tuder, of the Sloop Two Brothres, dated Statia, who sailed from hence the 26th of September last, we learn, that four Days after he sailed from this Port, he met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he was obliged to heave all his Lumber over-board; lost all his Stock, but a few Geese which kept swimming about the Deck: The Vessel was often hove upon her Beam Ends, but by good Providence always righted again, and no Lives were lost.

We hear from New-Jersey, that the Negro Fellow who committed the Murder on the Body of Mr. Jacob Van Este, his Master, (as lately mentioned) was burnt at Millstone, on Wednesday last: He stood the Fire with the greatest Intrepidity, and said, They had taken the Root but left the Root.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 17. On Tuesday there was a Trial in the Court of Exchequer, wherein an Innkeeper in Swan Alley was Plaintiff, and one Abraham, a Jew, the Proprietor of an Arabian Horse that was shewn for Money at the said Inn, Defendant. The Jew borrowed Money from the Plaintiff's Wife, unknown to her Husband, upon the Horse, and entered into Security to give a third Part of the Profits to her, but in a few Days the Jew left the Kingdom, and the Money was demanded: The Bail said, the Horse made many Leaps in private at a very high Price, and was worth more than his Keeping and the Money lent upon him; but the Plaintiff proved, that he was only a painted Horse, and that his Colour wore away as he was curried, and that by washing him, he appeared to be an English white Horse; upon which the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff with Costs of Suit, notwithstanding many Connoisseurs affirmed he was the finest Arabian ever brought into Europe.

By the great Fall of Snow last Monday, and the heavy Rains last Tuesday, there were such rapid Floods in the Lissey, that many Stairs were carried away, and several of the Ferries could not cross the River, on Wednesday and Thursday. Some Lighters and Ships were sunk by these Floods, others dashed and damaged against each other, and several drove to Sea, which have not since been heard of.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 20. They write from Glasgow, that last Saturday Night the River Clyde rose higher than has been known these forty Years, occasioned by the Rains that Day melting the great Fall of Snow, and happening at the Full of the Moon, and a strong Gale of Wind from the South; by which the Bridgegate-street, and all the lower Parts of the Town were overflowed.

On Tuesday Night, a Farmer's House in the Parish of Foveran took Fire, and was quite burnt down before it was known to any of the Neighbourhood. The Man was burnt in his Bed, and found with his Head and Legs severed from his Body. His Wife, who it seems had attempted to escape, had been suffocated, and was found near the Door, having shared the unhappy Fate of her Husband.

We hear from Inverness, that on Wednesday se'nnight two Soldiers of the young Buffs from Perth, perished in a deep Storm of Snow on the Hill of Drummochter betwixt Athol and Badanoch; and that a third Solder of the same Regiment, who had been in Company with them was providentially saved when almost lifeless, by the Humanity of the Inverness Post and a Gentleman passing by in his Chaise, who carried him with them to Dalwhinny.

Edinburgh, Feb. 22. We are informed from Liddale, that in the Parish of Castleton, on the 7th Instant died Margaret Wylie, Relict of Walter Pattieton, Tenant in Lausson, aged 113 Years.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Yarm, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, dated Feb. 17.

'At Four this Morning I was greatly alarmed by the 'Inhabitants of the Town, being told the Banks of the 'River were broken, and the Stream running through the 'Town. The Water continued rising till Noon. It was 'with great Difficulty they got their Horses out of the 'Town to some higher Ground. When the Flood was at 'the highest, they had seven Feet Water in the highest 'Part of the Town; all the lowest Part was quite under 'Water; and the Current thro' the Town so rapid, that 'every Moment I thought the House I was in would have 'been washed away, as many Houses were: It was dreadful to see Horses, Cows, Dogs, Cats, and all Sorts of 'Houshold Furniture, floating by them; and no one able 'to give Assistance: Some Horses were saved in Chambers. Most of the Bridges are broken down, and many 'Lives are lost. It was occasioned by a sudden Rain melting the Snow on the neighbouring Hills.'

Ipswich, Feb. 23. Last Monday Thomas Cunningham of Houghton, near Halesworth, was committed to the County Goal by John Sparowe, Esq; being charged on Oath with being armed with Fire-arms, &c. and Smuggling a large Quantity of Tea, at Felixtow, on the 2d of March 1747.

Norwich, Feb. 24. This Week several Persons in this City were convicted, and paid the Penalty for retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence.

Canterbury, Feb. 24. Three Men are committed to his Majesty's Goal in St. Dunstan's, viz. John Barber, John Pittenden, and John Webb; being charged with stealing of Fowls.

Bristol, Feb. 24. Saturday last as a Boy belonging to the Swanzey Boat, lying at the Back, was playing on board the Vessel, he unfortunately fell over-board and was drowned.

Honiton, Feb. 21. We have an Account from Overy St. Mary, that on Monday the 12th Instant, a Woman who had three Children, and would often say, that because she did not love Children, therefore she was plagued with them; going out on an Errand, placed her youngest Daughter about nine Months old, in a Chair by the Fire, under the Care of her other two Children, viz. a Boy about three Years old, and a Girl about two; she had not been gone but a few Minutes, before the young Child fell into the Fire and was so miserably burnt, that notwithstanding the utmost Care of an able Surgeon its Flesh mortified, and the Child is since dead, to the inexpressible Grief of its tender Father.

And that on Sunday last a Woman of the Parish aforesaid, was delivered of a Female Child, with six Fingers on each Hand, and six Toes on each Foot.

Birmingham, Feb. 24. Last Week died at Rodgley in the County of Derby, in the 117th Year of her Age, the Widow Coxson, who hath left 173 Children, Grand and Great Grand Children.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, Feb. 25.

On Tuesday and Wednesday a great reducement of the Artificers belonging to Portsmouth Dock-yard was made, some of every branch being discharged, amongst whom were several very ancient men, who had spent the chiefest Part of their life in the service of their King and Country. No Person can describe the surprize this order

occaſioned to the unhappy Sufferers and their Families, but thoſe under the ſame melancholy afflictions.

SHIP NEWS.

Cowes, Feb. 26. *Sailed Peggy, Rand, for Lisbon; Port Packet, M'Carty, for Oporto; Southampton, Taylor; and James, Major, for Dublin; and Jonge, Haringsma, Felton, for Morlaix. Came in the Eagle, Ker, from Havre; Anna Maria, Bolle; and Westfrigt, Visser, for Nantz. The Racer, Lee, is just sailed for Amsterdam.*

The Stadtholder, Johnson, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Beaumaurice.

John, Brunsden, from Bristol, at South Carolina.

Swallow, Banfield, from Malaga, at Bristol.

Elton, Griffin, from Jamaica, at Honduras.

Charming Molly, Johnson, from Honduras; Fortrose, M'Kenzie; Tyger, Burrows, from Philadelphia; Charming Molly, Stewart, from Belfast; Tryton, Rowlandson, from Lancaster; and Nancy, Arniford, from Bonny, at Jamaica.

Alexander, Wood; Diamond, Pallister. from London; and Lucy, Smith, from Cork, at Jamaica.

Polly, White, from Jamaica, at South Carolina.

Lilly, Montgomery, from Dublin, at Barbadoes.

Leonard, Clark, from Jamaica, at Honduras.

Allerton, Wallace; and George, Cook, from Virginia, at Liverpool.

Nelly, Gregory, from Cadiz; and the Bonny Jane, French, from Malaga, at Cork.

Pretty Peggy, West; Anne and Betty, English, from Bourdeaux; Free Citizen, Lloyd; Greyhound, Harpur, from Seville; George, Murphy, from Alicant; and Mary, Wise, from Rotterdam, at Dublin.

LONDON.

Letters from Madrid inform us, that Mr. Keene had ſent home ſome important Diſpatches concerning the Treaty of Commerce on the Carpet between Spain and Pruſſia; which, according to Advices received Yeſterday, is now concluded.

According to ſome private Letters from Switzerland the Improvement of ſtony and barren Soils by the Culture of Stainfoin grows more and more in Uſe in the Cantons of Berne and Soleure, the Country about Neufchatel, the Pais de Vaux, and alſo in Burgundy. It grows in the moſt rejected and unlikely Places, amongſt Flints, Rubbiſh, Pebbles, and in the hardeſt Soils. Some in ſowing mix it with Oats to prevent its coming up too thick, and boaſt of prodigious Advantages from this Method.

The Board of Works have taken a Survey of the Houſe adjoining to the Parliament-Office in Old Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, in order to have it pulled down and rebuilt in a more commodious Manner, for the Reſidence of the Clerks belonging to the Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers.

Four Men of War are fitting for the Sea at Plymouth.

The French Ambaſſador has preſented ſeveral Memorials to the Spaniſh Miniſtry, ſoliciting Redreſs of ſome old Grievances, and the Reſtoration of ſeveral Privileges formerly enjoyed by the French Nation in *Spain*, particularly that of having a Judge Conſervator, and an Exemption from being liable to be impriſoned by the Spaniſh Courts of Juſtice.

It is ſaid that the Court of Berlin intends to ſet up a Weſt as well as Eaſt-India Company, which will take place as ſoon as the Treaty of Commerce is regulated at Madrid.

They write from Penzance in Cornwal, that on Wedneſday Night the 14th Inſtent, a Veſſel was drove on Shore about four or five Miles from that Place laden with Wine, Oil, Lemons and Oranges, ſuppoſed to be coming from the Streights, and all the Crew periſhed, ſo that they could not learn where ſhe belonged to: That at Chydover-green a Man was found driven by the Sea without a Head, and both his Legs broke, ſuppoſed to come from ſome Wreck: And that a Veſſel found upon the Stream was brought into St. Ives, laden with New-England Timber, having no living Creature on board.

A great Number of baſe 3d Pieces, dated 1750, and 1751 are about Town; they ring and look as well as Gold, and the Impreſſion is remarkably ſtrong: However, they may be diſcovered by comparing them with a good Port. The V. in the Inſcription round the Head, and the Head of the baſe ones are not ſo large as thoſe of the good ones.

Since the baſe Half-pence have been refuſed in Payment, a great Number of different counterfeit Half-pence have been given in Payment. They are good Copper, and ſtruck with a Dye, and the Impreſſion ſo good as not to be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe done by Authority, only they are not quite ſo thick; and four of them weigh but a bare ounce, whereas three of the genuine Half-pence weigh near an Ounce.

On Friday laſt came on to be tried at Weſtminſter-hall, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, by a Special Jury, a Cauſe wherein Charles Wymondefold, Eſq; was Plaintiff, and Joſiah Child, Eſq; Defendant. The Action was brought againſt the Defendant for having had criminal Converſation with the Plaintiff's Wife: It appeared very plainly to the Court, from the Plaintiff's Evidence and from ſeveral Letters of the Defendant's found in a Writing-table belonging to the Plaintiff's Lady, after ſhe was turned out of the Plaintiff's Houſe, that the Defendant and the Lady had been guilty of criminal Converſation. The Jury, after half an Hour's Conſideration, brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and gave him 2500l. Damages only, with Coſts of Suit.

We hear the Gentlemen of Hackney, Walthamſtow, &c. intend to apply to Parliament, in order to have a Bridge over the River Lee, commonly called Hackney River.

Yeſterday two Women ſtood on the Pillory at the End of Ayliffe-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, for keeping diſorderly Houſes. There was preſent the greateſt Concourſe of People ever known on ſuch an Occaſion.

On Monday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales fell from his Horſe at Turnham Green, but happily received no Damage.

Monday there was Advice that the Edward and Mary, Day, bound from London to Liverpool, was brought into Portſmouth on Sunday laſt by two Boats, without a living Creature on board.

The Proſper, Holbrooke, from Briſtol, who is arrived at Jamaica, on the 14th of December, in Lat. 16, 32. the Eaſt End of Hiſpaniola bearing North, was boarded by a Spaniſh Guarda Coſta, of 12 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 125 Men; who after ſearching her, and finding no Goods, took from her ſuch of the Ship's Rigging as they pretended to want, and let her go.

We hear that Part of the Cargo of the Glaſgow Packet, from Liverpool for Clyde, lately ſtranded on the Coaſt of Ireland, will be ſaved, owing entirely to the Care and good Management of Capt. Montgomery and ſome Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood, who went to the Wreck, and not only gave the neceſſary Orders for ſaving and taking proper Care of as much of the Cargo as poſſible, but cauſed ſtrict Search to be made after what had been carried off by the Country People, which they recovered, and reſtricted the extravagant Demand for Salvage to a very moderate Sum for the Labour and Trouble of ſuch as had been aſſiſting.

This Week was tried, in the Court of King's Bench at Guildhall, a Cauſe between Mr. Matthias Neale, Apothecary, Plaintiff, and a Broker Defendant, in an Action brought by the Plaintiff againſt the Defendant for warranting a Gelding he ſold to Mr. Neale to be ſound; when after a Hearing of three Hours, and ſeveral Witneſſes examined on both Sides, the Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff for the Price of the Gelding, and the Expence of his Keeping, with Coſts of Suit; and the Defendant has had his unſound Horſe returned with flying Colours.

Tueſday the Earl of Granville gave a grand Entertainment to the principal Nobility and foreign Miniſters, at his Houſe in Arlington ſtreet.

The ſame Day came on, in the Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter, before the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, the great Cauſe between Mr. Lee, Surgeon, Plaintiff, and John Ranby, Eſq; Defendant, for defamatory Words, which laſted from ten o'Clock in the Morning to nine at Night, when a great Number of Witneſſes appeared to teſtify they had been cured by the Plaintiff; but after many learned Pleadings by the Counſel on both Sides, and examining many Noblemen and Gentlemen as Witneſſes, it was at laſt terminated in withdrawing a Juror.

The ſame Day Walter Watkins was committed to Bridewell, by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, for ſtealing Raiſins from the Keys.

The ſame Day an eminent Collar-maker in Weſtminſter was brought before Juſtice Lediard, and bound over to the Quarter-ſeſſions, for ſetting a great Dog of his at a Watchman of that Place, and putting him in danger of being tore to pieces.

The ſame Day four Soldiers of the firſt Regiment of Foot-guards, were puniſhed upon the Parade with the Cat of nine Tails, two for Deſertion, and two for Neglect of Duty.

We hear that a Bill will ſoon be brought into Parliament, for the Importation of Wooll and Woollen Yarn from Ireland to any Port of Great-Britain.

We hear there will ſoon be a Promotion of nineteen of the eldeſt Colonels to the Rank of Major Generals.

On Monday in the Afternoon a Man who had for ſome time paſt made it his Buſineſs to walk in what is call'd Queen's Walk in the Green park at St. James's, and when any Ladies, or Women, paſſed by him, uſed to be very indecent in his Behaviour, was ſeized by the Footmen and Chairmen, and underwent a ſevere Ducking in the Reſervoir in that Park.

Monday the Seſſions ended at the Old-Baily. Seventeen Priſoners were tried, three whereof were capitally convicted, viz. Grace Weedon and Iſabella Roe, for robbing Jane King in Bridges-ſtreet; and John Higgins, for a Burglary. Four were caſt for Tranſportation, and eleven acquitted.

After which ſeven received Sentence of Death; Three tranſported for fourteen Years; thirty-eight for ſeven Years; and three branded.

The ſame Day four diſorderly Women were taken up in the Pariſh of St. Clements Danes, and by Juſtice Fielding committed to Bridewell.

On Monday laſt Richard Darlow, John Barker, James Mattucks, and John Walker, were committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell, by Juſtice Chamberlayne, on Suſpicion of having been concern'd, with diverſe others, in ſeveral Felonies and Robberies.

On Wedneſday, at the Adjournment of the Seſſions at Hicks's Hall, John Quin, William Bridges, and James Cope, were tried for ſtealing Glaſs, and being found guilty, were ſentenced to be tranſported for 7 Years.

Monday Night a Boy found means to get into the Shop of a Tallow chandler in the Strand, and robbed the Till of three Shillings; he was cloſely purſued and carried before Juſtice Cox yeſterday Morning, and by him committed to Bridewell.

On Tueſday Night a Weaver and his Wife having Words at a Publick Houſe without Biſhopſgate, the Man ſtabb'd his Wife in the Body with a Penknife, for which he is committed to Goal.

On Saturday Night laſt, Mr. Weſton of Brentford, was attacked in Shene-lane near Kew, and robbed of his Watch and Money.

On Tueſday Philip Turner was committed to the New Goal, Southwark, by John Heathfield, Eſq; charged on the Oath of Stephen Brazier of Tatzfield in Surry, Farmer, with aſſaulting him on the Highway, within the Pariſh of Addington in the ſaid County, on Saturday laſt, between four and five o'Clock in the Afternoon, and threatening to blow out his brains, and taking from him, a white Bag, and about twenty Shillings in Silver. He was taken in Bed, at a Houſe on the Road, between Croydon and Godſtone.

This Week a young Girl was by Juſtice Cox committed to the Gatehouſe, upon Oath of Mr. Marſh, Bookſeller, in Round court in the Strand, for ſtealing a Parcel of Books out of the Shop of the ſaid Mr. Marſh, his Property.

Saturday Afternoon a Woman in Liquor fell out of a Country Boat into the River, near Vauxhall, and, in ſpight of all the Waterman could do to ſave her, ſhe was drown'd.

Monday Elizabeth Blakeway was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell, by Juſtice Fielding, for ſtealing a great Quantity of Pewter and other Things, the Property of William Beere, a Saleſman, in King's-ſtreet by the Seven-dials.

Monday two Women were brought before Juſtice Cox, and by him committed to Bridewell to hard Labour, for diſorderly Practices the Night before, and endeavouring to entice ſome young Apprentices into a Houſe of bad Fame.

Tueſday Thomas Benſon was committed to New Priſon, Clerkenwell, by Mr. Juſtice Fielding, for ſtealing out of the Dwelling-houſe of William Temple, in Ship Yard, Temple-bar, a great Quantity of Linnen and Wearing Apparel, the Property of the ſaid William Temple.

On Wedneſday Night, between ſix and ſeven o'Clock, a middle-aged Woman, tolerably dreſſed, was taken out of the New-river near Sadler's-wells, who was immediately let blood, and bled freely; but as no proper Care was taken of her, and ſhe left expoſed to the Weather, lying in her wet Clothes, ſhe ſoon expired.

Late on Tueſday Night a Man went into the Dog and Duck in St. George's Fields, and call'd for Liquor, but they ſeeing him intoxicated, refuſed drawing him any. He then went away, and yeſterday Morning was found in a Ditch leading from thence to Newington almoſt drown'd. He was taken up ſpeechleſs, and carried into the next Publick Houſe, and expired ſoon after.

Tueſday, as ſome Workmen were repairing an old Houſe in Paul's-alley, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, by ſome Miſtake of the Workmen in ſetting the Shores, it fell down, but happily no Perſon received any Damage.

On Saturday Evening laſt a Servant belonging to Mrs. Temple in Pall mall, was robb'd and barbarouſly wounded near Bloody-Bridge, in the King's Road, leading from Chelſea. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia coming from Hampton Court, hearing a Man groan, order'd her Servants to ſtop; and it proving to be the Man abovementioned, he was taken behind the Coach and brought to Town; and her Highneſs order'd all poſſible Care to be taken of him. This young Man had been attack'd by a coming up, knock'd the Servant down with the Butt-End of a Piſtol; when, luckily, the Princeſs Amelia came by, and they only robb'd him of his Hat.

On Sunday Night another Man was ſtopt in the ſame Road, and 'tis ſuppos'd by the ſame Fellows; and he likewiſe making Reſiſtance, one of them fired a Piſtol, the Ball of which lodged in his Jaw; he was directly carried to St. George's Hoſpital, but is in a dangerous Way.

We have an Account from Clarum in Somerſetſhire, that a Farmer, a few Miles diſtant was unfortunately poiſoned ſome Days ago, by the oddeſt Accident that ever was heard of. Going out in the Morning about ſome Buſineſs, he order'd his Servant-maid to dreſs him ſome Bacon and Greens againſt his Return; but as the Pot was boiling over the Fire with the Bacon and Greens in it, a dead Toad was diſcovered to be in the Pot; which much ſurpriſed the Maid, who was for throwing the Dinner away, for fear of doing her Maſter an Injury; but a Man in the Houſe, to whom ſhe made the Accident known, perſuaded her to the contrary, and ſaid it would do the Farmer no harm. Accordingly the Dinner was ſerv'd up, and he eat heartily of it; but, in a ſhort Time after, he grew violently ill, inſomuch that he died in a few Hours he the utmoſt Agonies, in ſpite of all the Remedies applied to his Relief.

Saturday laſt a poor Man who cries Sticks about the Streets, known by the Names of My little Tartar, My little Jemmy, was knock'd down near the Leathern-bottle on Norwood Common, by two Gipſey-men and three Women; the Men uſed him in a moſt cruel manner by ſtamping on his Stomach and Neck, robb'd him of what little Money he had, and, becauſe it was no more than three Pence, ſtamp'd on one of his Eyes, and bruiſed it in a very dreadful Manner. This is a further Inſtance of their Barbarity to the Subjects of this Nation, and ſhews the immediate Neceſſity of rooting theſe Villains out of their Dens.

Laſt Saturday the Body of a young Woman ſew'd up in a Mat, with her Throat cut from Ear to Ear in two Places, and her Legs tied together, was taken out of the Thames at King's-Stairs, Rotherhith, and now lies in the Bonehouſe there for the Coroner's Inqueſt to ſit on her. She had been ſo long in the Water, that her Body was almoſt putrified.

A few Days ſince a Woman who lives in Blenheim ſtreet had the Misfortune to be bit by a mad Cat, and yeſterday ſeveral Symptoms of Madneſs appeared; the fatal Effects of which are greatly feared.

On Monday Evening ſoon after Duſk, as a Man who lives at Knightsbridge, and ſells Fowls, &c. about Weſtminſter, was returning home in his Cart, he was attacked by two Fellows who came from about the Gravel Pits near the Duke's Hoſpital. In aiming a Blow at the Man, one of them made the Bridle ſtrike, upon which the Horſe took Fright, and ran up as far as the Turnpike, and two Men on Horſeback coming by at the ſame time, he eſcaped being robbed.

On Saturday in the Afternoon a Maid Servant in North-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, having left the Street-door open, a Thief ſlipt into the Parlour, and ſtole a Surtout Coat.

Thurſday a Woman was by Alderman Chitty committed to Woodſtreet Compter, for ſtealing a Copper Saucepan from a Barber's Shop in Long-lane, near Weſt-ſmithfield.

We hear that the Soldier, lately ſentenc'd by a Court-martial to be ſhot for Deſertion, is, by his Majeſty's Order, to be ſent to Nova Scotia.

The Cabinet Council at St. James's have sat late several times this Week.

On Tuesday last an Officer of the Gaurds was broke for Neglect of Duty.

They write from Newcastle, that on Saturday se'nnight, Capt. Obryan, of the Peggy Sloop of War, and Mr. William Saville, first Mate of the Birdlington Sloop, receiving Intelligence that a Smuggling Cutter was off Sunderland, agreed that Capt. Obrian should assist Mr. Saville, with Mr. Wescott, his Master, and ten of his Men, as also with Arms and Ammunition; next Day the Bridlington Sloop sailed in quest of the said Cutter; and when they were off Hartlepool discovered a small Vessel laying under the Yorkshire Coast, a little to the Southward of the Tees Mouth, to which they gave Chace, and in half an Hour came up with and took her. She proved to be the Turpin of Flushing, whose Cargo consists of 25 Half Ankers of Brandy, 10 ditto of Rum, and 133 ditto of Geneva; also 590 lb. of Tea. The Cutter had nine able Hands on board; one of whom is James Newton, who some Years ago made his Escape out of York Goal, where he had been sent for Smuggling. He was committed the 21st to Newcastle Goal.

Letters from Geneva say, that a Person of Distinction's Son in England, who was upon his Travels, having stabb'd a Drawer at a Tavern, was tried and hang'd within three Days.

By a Letter from Bandon in Ireland, we have an Account, that twelve Women of that Town were brought to bed in two Days, and each had Twins, and that there was not one Girl amongst the twenty-four Children, who are alive, and all likely to do well.

We hear for certain, that the Earl of Sandwich will be appointed by his Majesty, Lieutenant and Master-General of his Majesty's board of Ordnance, in the room of the late Duke of Montagu, deceased.

The following Copy of a Letter from Paris, dated Feb. 16, shews how People there talk and think about the King of Prussia's stopping the English Subjects Loan on Silesia.

'People here are very impatient to see the Answer to the 'King of Prussia's Exposition of Motives, which it is said is 'drawn up and approved; but it seems ridiculous to support, 'as many People do, that all the Arguments advanced in 'that Exposition will be refuted by contrary Arguments, 'founded in like Manner upon the Principles of the Law of 'Nature and of Nations. If these Principles can thus destroy 'on the one Hand what they establish on the other, it would 'be useless to quote them as a general Rule of Equity, as the 'sacred Tye of Society, as the universal Law of all Nations. They would, on the contrary, be so indeterminate, that every body would put their own Sense upon 'them; they would be constant Bones of Contention, to 'be thrown among the People; they would be two-edged Swords put into the Hands of all Sovereigns, 'to make continual War upon one another; with which 'Motives, always well founded, always reasonable, what 'sad Contradiction, what terrible Confusion would this 'make? No! If the Principles of the Exposition are true, 'as there is no doubt to be made but they are, they 'will scarcely be attack'd; but if they should, it will be 'by separating Facts, and by making Citations of certain 'Cases and Examples, of which there are plenty; and 'some may possibly seem to favour the Answers, so little 'Uniformity is there in the Actions of Men, in Events of 'the same Nature, and in Circumstances of the same 'Facts. All the obligatory Maxims, in respect to the 'sacred Deposit, will be alledged The Violation of this 'Deposit in retaining the Capital will be exclaimed against. 'It will be pretended, that the Treaties of Breslau and 'Dresden are manifestly broke, though the Court of Berlin has already prevented this Objection. The World 'is therefore very curious to see this Answer.'

The Stalls in the most Honourable Order of the Bath that are soon to be filled up, became vacant by the Election of the Earl of Albemarle into the most Noble Order of the Garter; the Deaths of the Duke of Montagu, Marquis of Rockingham, Earls of Scarborough, Orford and Clinton, Sir George Downing, Sir Philip Honywood, Sir Peter Warren, and Sir Charles Armand Poulet. The Right Hon. the Lord Onslow being already elected, there remain nine Vacancies to be supplied.

Last Wednesday, being the Birth-Day of her Royal Highness the Princes Caroline of Orange, who enter'd into the 11th Year of her Age, Mr. Rayner, of Turnham-Green, gave an elegant Entertainment to a great Number of his Friends; when the Healths of his Majesty, the Prince of Wales and Princess Dowager, the Duke, and all the Royal Family, the Prince of Orange, Princess Governess, and Princess Caroline, were drank, and the Evening concluded with great Chearfulness and Decorum.

His Catholick Majesty having in the Year 1749, caus'd all the Vagabonds in Spain, Men, Women, and Children, to be secured, and transferred, to the Number of 20,000, into Places that lay waste and uncultivated, and where they were settled, and had Establishments given them at the publick Expence directed lately a Report to be made to him of their Condition, by which it appears they are exceedingly increased, and the Crown Revenue amounts, from their Industry annually, to one third of what was expended in their first Provision, and will very soon be double to what it is.——*It is to be wished, that we may soon follow this laudable Example.*

On Monday Night about half an Hour after Six two Gentlemen on Horseback were robbed by three Foot-pads, between Paddington and Kilburn, of one Guinea and a half in Gold and some Silver.

On Tuesday two Frenchmen were committed to the Gatehouse by Henry Trent, Esq; for assaulting and rescuing a Prisoner out of the Hands of Mr. John Matthews, a Marshal's Court Officer.

Saturday Night Mr. Bullock, an eminent Brewer in Whitechapel, was attacked by three Footpads in a Lane between Mile-end and Stratford, who fired two Pistols, but he, clapping Spurs to his Horse, got off without any further Damage.

Monday-night two Gentlemen were attack'd at Tottenham-court Turnpike by two Footpads armed with Cutlasses; the Gentlemen made a stout Resistance, and after a sharp Conflict disarmed them, notwithstanding which the Fellows made their Escape.

'Tis very remarkable, that tho' upon the Trial of Mary Squires the Gipsey, for the Robbery and unheard of cruel Treatment of Elizabeth Cunning, on the 2d of January, at Endfield-Wash, in the County of Middlesex, two Persons from Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire, swore positively, that the Prisoner, her Son and Daughter, were at the old Ship at Abbotsbury, from the 1st to the 10th of January, selling Aprons, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, and the like; yet upon her being called up to receive Sentence of Death, she herself acknowledged that Defence to be entirely false, by declaring that she, her Son and Daughter, lay at one Gravot's at Coombe by Salisbury, on Monday the 1st of January; at Stockbridge the 2d, at Popham-Lane the 3d, at an Alehouse at the Top of the Hill by Bagshot the 5th, and the Saturday, Sunday and Monday following, at Mr. Edwards's in Old Brentford.

A few Days since died at her House at Plumstead, in Kent, aged 60 Years, Mrs. Anne Withers, a Maiden Lady of very extensive Charity, who has bestowed the following liberal Donations on her native Place, the Parish of Woolwich.——The Interest of 400 l. to be given yearly in Bread to the Poor for 12 Weeks, between Michaelmas and Christmas, which Charity the Poor had comfortably felt before her Death for several Years.——The Sum of 500 l. for the erecting an Organ in the Church.—And 600 l. immediately, and 600 l. more after the Death of two Persons, for the building and maintaining a Charity School for poor Girls.

There is an Account from Edinburgh, of the Death of Captain Francis Hume, on the 8th Instant. He was one of the oldest Captains in the Navy on Half-Pay.

On Saturday last died at Blackheath, aged 80, the Hon. Mrs. Crawford, Sister to the late Earl of Dartmouth.

Early Thursday Morning two Fellows, who last Sessions were discharged, were by a Watchman detected breaking open a House in Field-lane, near Holbourn, but the Watchman having no Assistance, they escaped.

A Gang of Thieves have lately infested the Country about Finchley, Hendon, Hampstead, &c. and made great Havock among the Fowls, and what else they could pilfer from the Outhouses of the Gentlemen, Farmers, &c.

On Wednesday Night a Gentleman very well dressed, but somewhat in Liquor fell down facing Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, and received a Wound which divided his upper Eye lid from his Forehead, so that it hung on his Cheek, and otherwise very much bruised himself. The Person, at whose Door it happened, immediately took him in, and sent for a Surgeon; and though all possibble care is taken, it is thought he will lose the Sight of his Eye.

On Wednesday a General Court of the Russia Company was held for the Choice of a Governor, Consuls, &c. when Robert Nettleton, Esq; was continued Governor, and George Prescot, Esq; was chosen one of the Court of Assistants, in the room of Godfrey Thornton, Esq; deceas'd

There is Advice from America, that several Vessels have been lately lost in the Bay of Honduras, and that most of their Crews perished.

On Thursday a Woman stood on the Pillory in Goodman's Fields for keeping a disorderly House. She appear'd genteelly dressed, and did not receive any Violence from the Populace, which were very numerous; and yesterday another stood for the same Offence in Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields.

Mr. Keith's Chapel in May-Fair, Hyde-Park Corner, where the Marriages are perform'd, by Virtue of a Licence on a Crown Stamp, and Certificate, for a Guinea, is opposite to the great Chapel, within ten Yards of it. The Way to the Chapel is through Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's Street, down Clarges-Street, and turn on the left Hand.

BANKRUPTS.

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